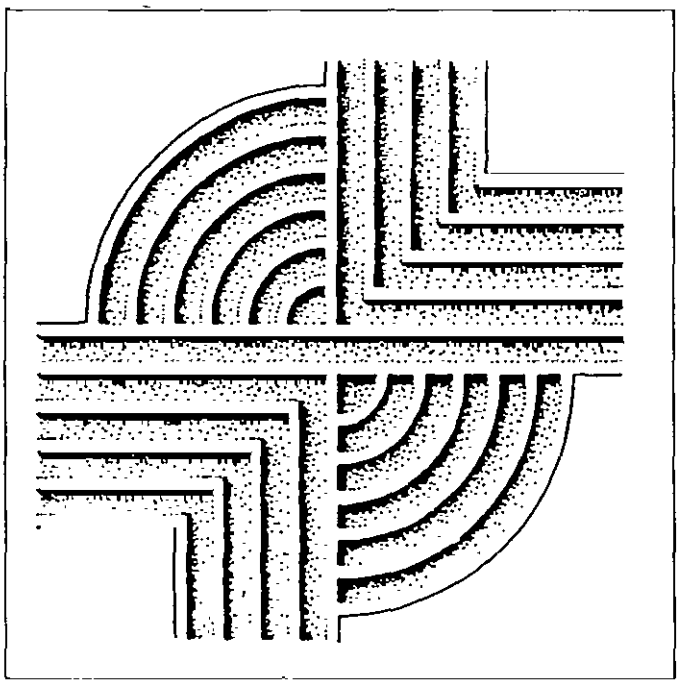
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED HOLLINGSHEAD CREEK SEWER PROJECT, RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 144

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED HOLLINGSHEAD CREEK SEWER PROJECT, RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

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Chicora Foundation Research Contribution 144

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June 28, 1994

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ABSTRACT

The proposed project involves the construction of a new sewer line originating at an existing waste treatment facility southwest of Koon Road (S-498) on Hollingshead Creek and following the creek for about 4 miles to the Broad River, where it turns south into the floodplain and continues for an additional 2 miles. The work would involve the construction of a 20 inch sewer, necessitating the excavation of a trench about 4 feet in width and approximately 6 feet in depth. Construction activities would be contained within a 30 foot corridor.

An intensive archaeological survey of the project of the project, in conjunction with reconnaissance level historical investigations, were undertaken by Chicora Foundation at the request of Mr. Johnny Johnson of LETTS, Inc., the design-build firm undertaking the work for Richland County. The historical research included a generalized overview of the project area, which identified topics of specific historical interest.

Chicora Foundation also examined the site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for pertinent information, including a previously recorded cemetery in the general project (38RD325). Information on previously recorded National Register sites or architectural/historical sites in the project area was requested from the S.C. Department of Archives and History. No previous survey work had been performed in the project area.

Some portions of the tract were evaluated as having a low archaeological potential, either because of steep slopes, limited floodplain, or poorly drained soils. These areas were shovel tested at 200 foot intervals. Other portions of the project area, primarily along the Broad River, were evaluated as having a higher potential for the recovery of archaeological sites and were consequently shovel tested at 100 foot intervals. Cultivated areas were further explored by a pedestrian survey.

As a result of the archaeological survey three sites were identified (38RD1066 through 38RD1068) and a previously recorded cemetery (38RD325) was revisited. The cemetery (38RD325) is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, one of the identified sites (38RD1066) is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register, and two (38RD1067 and 38RD1068) are recommended as not eligible. Recommendations are offered to assist in avoiding the three sites within or immediately adjacent to the corridor of the proposed sewer.

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INTRODUCTION

This investigation was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Missy Trusdale of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Johnny Johnson of LETTS, Inc. in Irmo, South Carolina. The proposed project is situated in northwestern Richland County, about 5 miles northwest of Columbia and 3 miles northeast of Irmo, South Carolina (Figure 1).

The project involves the construction of a new 20-inch sewer line running from an existing plant west of Koon Road (S-498) along the edge of Hollingshead Creek eastwardly for about 4 miles to the confluence of the Creek with the Broad River and then following the Broad River southward for an additional 1.7 miles. The proposed corridor, approximately 30 feet in width, is sufficient to allow construction of a 4 foot wide and 6 foot deep trench. The line was flagged immediately prior to this survey and has been designed using low impact features to minimize disruption to environmental and historical sites, as well as disruption to property owners and current property use. Not only will construction disturbances be minimal, but LETTS, Inc. is a design-build firm, so that the same personnel will be involved in the layout of the corridor, this study, and the eventual construction of the project. This provides a continuity which helps ensure the protection of critical cultural resources.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the proposed corridor and the findings. Chicora received a request for a proposal on June 9 and authorization to conduct the study on June 10, 1994. This work is being conducted in anticipation of possible Corps of Engineers wetland permits, as well as DHEC permits. Representatives from LETTS, Inc. have been in contact with the S.C. State Historic Preservation Office, it was determined that this survey would be required by that agency (Johnny Johnson, personal communication1994).

The project included examination of the statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for information pertinent to the project area. One site, 38RD325, was recorded in the immediate project area, although technically the site was listed as non-locatable based on the absence of detailed information. An additional site, 38RD127, was recorded about 500 feet east of the project area and a series of sites (38RD955-38RD965) have been recorded south of the project area in the Chestnut Hill development tract.

In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was consulted on June 16, 1994 about National Register properties and previous architectural surveys in the area. The field investigations were conducted on June 20 and 21, 1994 by Dr. Michael Trinkley and Ms. Missy Trusdale. This field work, described in more detail below, involved 32 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on June 24, 1994. The historical research was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley, primarily at the South Caroliniana Library, the Thomas Cooper Map Repository, and the Richland County Clerk of Court's Office on June 24, 1994.

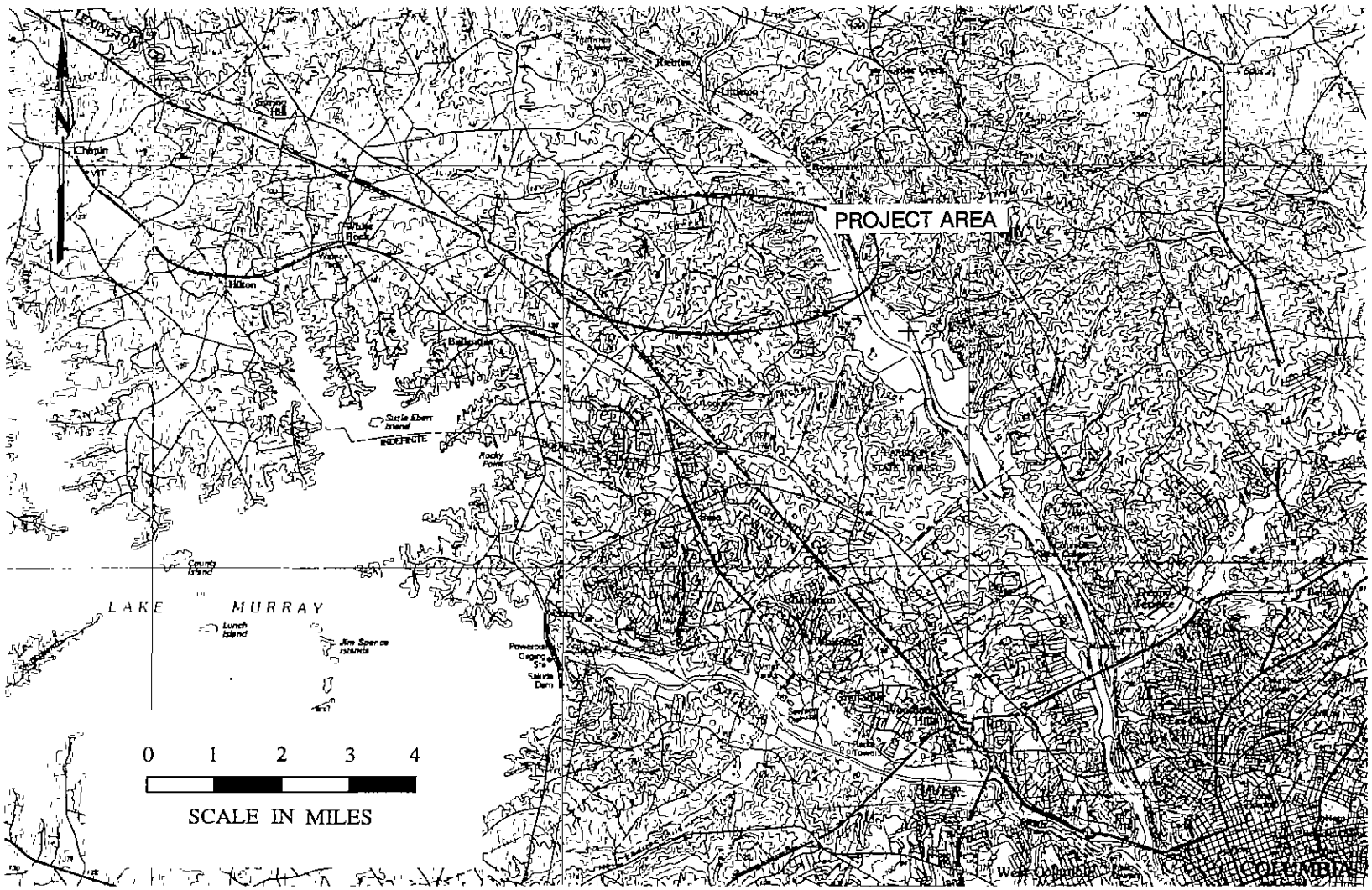

Figure 1. Vicinity of the proposed Hollingshead Creek Sewer project.

ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located in the northwestern portion of Richland County, just east of the Town of Irmo and about five miles northwest of the City of Columbia (Figure 1). Richland County is the approximate center of South Carolina and therefore spans several physiographic regions. The northwestern third of the County is in the Southern Piedmont province and is characterized by rolling to hilly topography. The dissected plateau is drained by numerous creeks. The Broad River flows southeasterly through this province and joins the Saluda River at Columbia. These two tributaries then form the Congaree River, which forms the southwestern and southern boundary of the county. The middle third of the county is in the rolling Sand Hills and the lower third of Richland County is in the smooth Coastal Plain which evidences mostly gentle slopes.

Elevations range from about 80 feet at the confluence of the Congaree and Wateree rivers in the southern part of the county to a high of about 550 feet in the northern part. The topography of the project area, outside of the Broad River floodplain, is characteristic of the Piedmont. Hollingshead Creek, with a number of smaller drainages flowing into it, travels to the east, eventually emptying into the Broad River. The creek falls from an elevation of about 250 feet MSL at the western terminus of the project to about 160 feet MSL at the Broad River floodplain on the eastern edge. Throughout this course (Figure 2) the creek has a very narrow floodplain, ranging from about 30 to 100 feet in width. Individual terraces are not immediately evident in most areas, but can be distinguished in a few locations. Along the Broad River the project is consistently situated on the second terrace, where elevations are about 160 to 140 feet MSL and there is a slight fall from the north to the south.

The Piedmont province has numerous streams and drainages which dissect it in a dendritic pattern. Its main divides and ridgetops are fairly broad and are gently to moderately sloping toward the streams. As in the case of Hollingshead Creek, floodplains are typically narrow and in many places along the small branches there are no floodplains at all. Along the main branches side slopes are steep.

In Richland County, all of the rocks in the Piedmont Plateau are grouped in a geologic belt known as the Carolina Slate Belt, where the principal rock is argillite. Also occurring are shales, schists, granites, and quartz. Of particular significance to the prehistoric occupants, of course, are the argillite and quartz, both of which were used as raw materials for tools.

Today the project area, while near both Columbia and Irmo, is situated in a fairly rural agricultural enclave (see Figures 1 and 2). Adjacent property is either rural single family, or rural agricultural. Much of the project tract along the Broad River is actively used for agriculture or gardens, while the parcels along Hollingshead Creek include timber and pasture.

Two generalized soil areas are crossed by this project (Lawrence 1978). Along the Broad River floodplain the nearly level soils are classified as the Congaree-Tawcaw-Chastain Association. Away from the floodplain, in the vicinity of Hollingshead Creek, the sloping Piedmont soils are classified as the Nason-Georgeville Association. While an area of Chewacle loam is found at the southern end of the project on the Broad River, most of the floodplain soils belong the Congaree series. These are deep, well drained to moderately well drained soils typical of floodplain settings. The surface layer is normally a dark brown (7.5YR4/4 in the survey area) loam about a foot thick. Underlying this to a depth of several feet is a dark brown loam distinguishable primarily on the basis of soil texture and grain size. Flooding is frequent in the winter months, accounting for the gradual deposition of silts

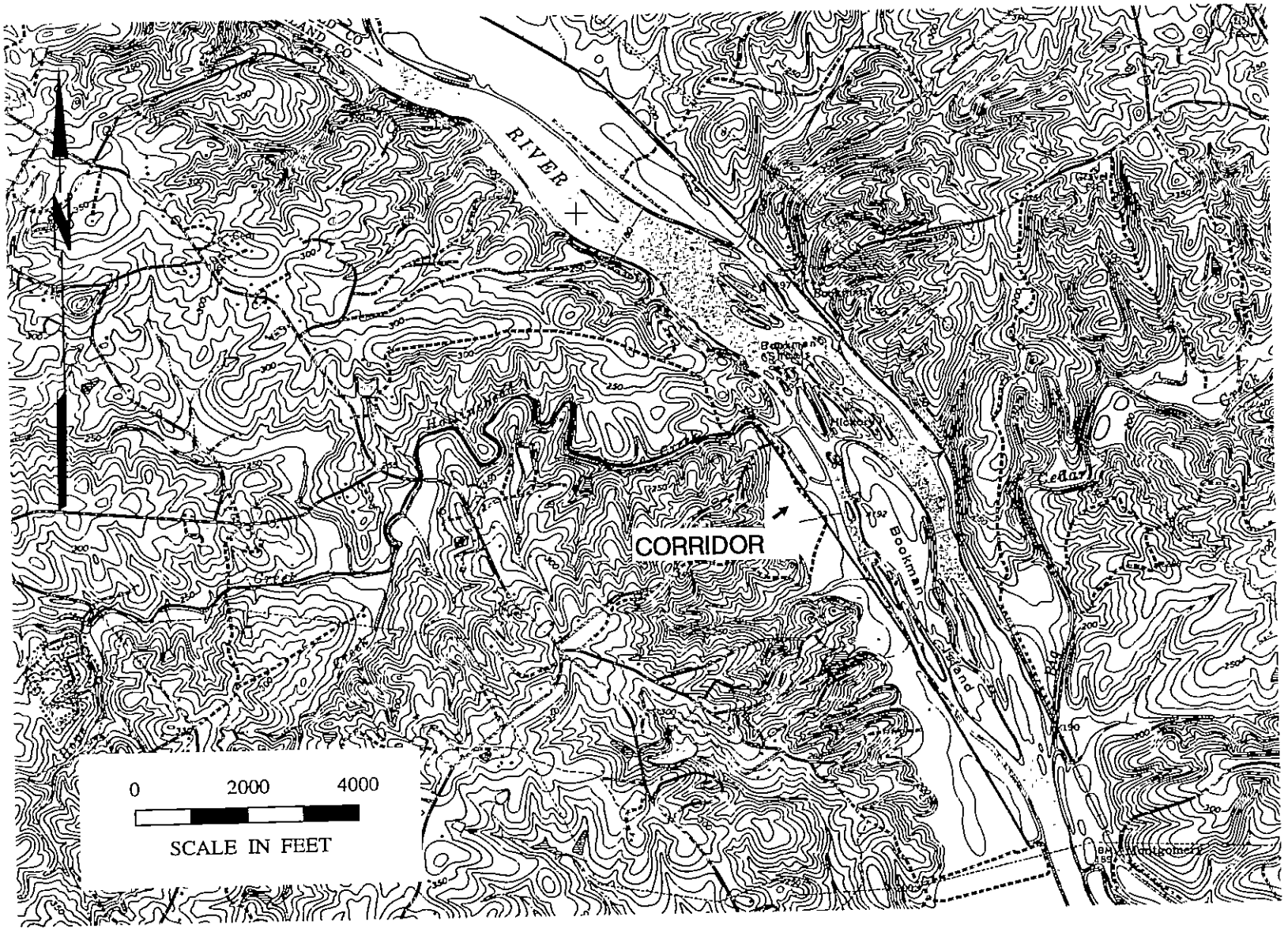

Figure 2. Proposed corridor.

and loams in the floodplain. The Chewacla series soils are similarly deep and have a brown loam A horizon, but are somewhat poorly drained. Distinguishing the two in the field can be difficult and consists of drainage evidence. These same two soils are found along portions of Hollingshead Creek, in addition to Nason complex soils, often with slopes of up to 30%. These soils, found in areas with virtually no floodplains, have an A horizon on grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam overlying a lighter yellowish brown silt loam (10YR6/4).

Erosion has been a historically significant problem in this portion of Richland County. Lowry (1934) found this region to evidence moderate to severe sheet erosion with occasional gullies. Richland County is on the edge of Trimble's (1974) Cotton Plantation Area which evidences high antebellum erosive land use with postbellum continuation. This erosion not only affected the soils of the piedmont area, but also contributed to the deposition of extensive deposits of alluvium and colluvium along the region's drainages.

Undeveloped portions of the project area are covered in stands of mixed pine and hardwood forest, with oak, hickory, sweetgum, elm, and tulip poplar being major components. Understory vegetation includes dogwood, sassafras, greenbrier, blackberry, and grapevine. Pasture and cultivated fields are found along the wider portions of the floodplain. At the time of the survey the cultivated fields were dominated by corn, in stands ranging from 1½ to 4½ feet in height. Pasture areas were typically densely covered with relatively few bald or open spots.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

Archaeological Synopsis

The Paleoindian period, lasting from 12,000 to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills (Coe 1964; Michie 1977). The Paleoindian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, Suwannee, Simpson, and Dalton (Goodyear et al. 1989:36-38).

Only five Paleoindian projectile points are known to have been found in Richland County (Goodyear et al. 1989:33). They are loosely patterned along the major drainages of the Broad, Saluda, and Congaree, although it is not clear whether this represents collector bias, favoring the frequently plowed floodplains, or may represent an economy "oriented towards the exploitation of now extinct mega-fauna" (Michie 1977:124). Anderson et al. (1990:39-40) suggest a similar emphasis on flood plain locals in the Oconee River valley of Georgia, with a gradual shift to an increased use of upland areas through time (see also Anderson et al. 1992). Nearby finds of Paleoindian points includes 38RD100, southwest of the project area, and 38LX10, south of the project corridor.

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleoindian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleoindian groups were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 2000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleoindian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts (for a thorough discussion of the Early Archaic, see Anderson et al. 1992, while Anderson and Joseph 1988 offer a review of prehistoric archaeology along the upper Savannah River).

Early Archaic point types include the side- or corner-notched Dalton, Palmer, and Kirk points. Chronology developed elsewhere in the region (e.g., Coe 1964) is confirmed by more localized excavations in the Broad-Saluda-Congaree drainages (e.g., work at 38LX1 by Michie 1971 and at 38RD18 by Wetmore et al. 1986). Early Archaic sites are typically small, suggesting a high degree of mobility. The Early Archaic trends of increased population density and adaptation to local environments continued into the Middle Archaic. Stemmed project points, such as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford, are introduced, and ground stone tools become relatively common. In the Piedmont site densities continue to increase, suggesting more intensive foraging strategies with no favored local for settlement. Caldwell (1958) has suggested that the Late Archaic was a period of population expansion and increased local adaptation. Pottery appeared during this period both along the fall line and in the Coastal Plain. Throughout the Southeast there appears to be an intensive exploitation of aquatic resources, particularly shellfish. Sassaman et al (1990:312-314) suggest a model for Late Archaic settlement on the Savannah River which includes large population aggregations in

the river valley during the spring and summer, with a dispersal of small family groups into the "hinterlands" of the tributary drainages during the fall and winter. This settlement system would result in large dense sites with diverse artifact assemblages occurring in the river flood plains and smaller and less diverse sites found along the smaller drainages and in the interriverine zone.

The Woodland period begins, by some definitions, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 2000 B.C. along the South Carolina coast and much later in the Carolina Piedmont, about 500 B.C. Many researchers, however, call the period from about 2500 to 1000 B.C. the Late Archaic because of a perceived continuation of the Archaic lifestyle in spite of the manufacture of pottery. Regardless of terminology, the period from 2000 to 500 B.C. was a period of tremendous change.

The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, and shellfish. Various calculations of the probable yield of deer, fish, and other food sources identified from some coastal sites indicate that sedentary life was not only possible, but probable. Further inland it seems likely that many Native American groups continued the previous established patterns of band mobility. These frequent moves would allow the groups to take advantage of various seasonal resources, such as shad and sturgeon in the spring, nut masts in the fall, and turkeys during the winter.

The South Appalachian Mississippian period, from about A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1640 is the most elaborate level of culture attained by the native inhabitants and is followed by cultural disintegration brought about largely by European disease. The period is characterized by complicated stamped pottery, complex social organization, agriculture, and the construction of temple mounds and ceremonial centers. The earliest coastal phases are named the Savannah and Irene (known as Pee Dee further inland) (A.D. 1200 to 1550).

Historical Synopsis

There are several histories of Richland County which should be consulted for more detailed information concerning the project area, including Green's *A History of Richland County* (Green 1932) and Moore's (1993) *Columbia and Richland County: A South Carolina Community*. In addition there are also local histories which are useful for understanding the local flavor of the region, including Mayer's (1983) *The Dutch Fork* and Able's (1990) *Irmo and the Dutch Fort Legacy*. This synopsis will only briefly cover the major historic influences on the region.

While the coastal region has received much of the historical research, the interior of the state is equally interesting. Although Carolina was settled by the English as a small cog in the mercantile system, the early economy was based more on Indian trade, ranching, subsistence agriculture, and the harvesting of forest products -- all forms of rudimentary plunder -- than on the production of raw materials so essential to the wealth and power of England. By 1700, only 20 years after the founding of Charles Towne, the trading post at the Congarees (Congaree Creek near Columbia), was well established (see Michie n.d.). This post was on the path from Charleston to Keowee, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, while other paths lead from the Congarees to the Creek and Catawba nations. It was this pattern of Indian-White relations which lead to the death of six out of every seven Native Americans along the South Carolina coast.

The Yemassee War (1715-1716) resulted in many of the Native American groups in South Carolina being either destroyed, enslaves, or driven out of the region. After the defeat of the Indian threat, the General Assembly opened Indian lands to settlement and in 1718 Fort Congaree was established at the Congarees to protect settlers in the region. Fort Congaree was abandoned and later replaced by Fort Granby, further to the north. The project area, however, was far from safe,

apparently being part of the undivided Cherokee and Catawba hunting ground.

When South and North Carolina were divided in the early 1700s there were no interior settlements. In 1730 George II ordered that eleven townships be established in the back country to promote settlement. Within each township, a town would be drawn up fronting the river and each settler would receive a town lot and 50 acres of plantation lands for each family member. Two of these townships, Amelia and Saxe Gotha, are south and west of the Congaree River (Figure 3) and by the late 1730s settlers were moving into the area between the Wateree and Congaree rivers. These first settlers included not only South Carolinians from the coastal region, but also individuals from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

Richardson (1985) notes that by 1770 the area was well settled. The road systems were at least begun by 1766 with the creation of the public road running from McCord's Ferry on the Congaree River, up the west side of the Wateree River to Fishing Creek on the Catawba River (Green 1932). The first grist mill was established in this area in 1748 and by the 1750s farming and stock raising were well established. Indigo was likely the first cast crop, raised from the 1750s until about 1815, and followed by cotton, raised at least as early as 1799 (Green 1932).

The American Revolution had little impact on the project area. Although Camden to the west fell to the British in 1780, a skirmish at Fort Granby to the south in 1781 was won by the Americans, who took possession of the fort. Additional skirmishes were also fought at Friday's Ferry and Juniper Spring in nearby Lexington County (Lipscomb 1991). It seems that most of the region's farmers were supportive of the patriot forces. By 1782 the British had been forced out of the upcountry.

Richland District is one of seven districts or counties which were taken from the Camden District (originally formed in 1768). Created in 1785 Richland was the result of increased interior population and demand for local government. Because of Columbia's central location, it became the state capital in 1786, although it wasn't until the promotion of the cotton gin in the 1790s that cotton became the economic backbone of the region. Mills (1972 [1826]:697) remarked that "everything is neglected for the culture of cotton," likely because of the rich lands around the new capital yielded upwards of 500 pounds of cotton per acre. Mills' 1825 Atlas shows the gradual increase in plantations spreading out around Columbia (Figure 4).

This dependence on cotton resulted in the failure to diversify crops and establish any meaningful industry (see Adams and Trinkley 1992 for a discussion of the Columbia Canal and Trinkley 1993 for a discussion of the Palmetto Foundry). It also resulted in the number of African American slaves increasing from 1451 in 1790 (when there were 2479 white residents) to 3168 in 1800 (at which time there were only 2929 whites in the county). This disparity of population continued until 1920 (see Figure 5).

Just as the area saw little activity during the American Revolution, the Civil War made little impact in the northern Richland County area. In fact, it is likely that the greatest action was seen at the end of the war in 1865, when General William T. Sherman marched toward Columbia rather than Charleston as was expected. Sherman crossed the Saluda River, north of Columbia, and moved into the land between the Saluda and Broad rivers. Part of his force moved on into Fairfield County, while another group turned east and entered Columbia, crossing the Broad River near the present crossing of Broad River Road and I-126. Figure 6 illustrates the locations of the Union camps in the general area, revealing the location of several settlements along the main road, but not in the immediate project area. Columbia was burned during this occupation, with the loss of not only a large amount of the downtown area, but also the vast majority of the court records for Richland, Lexington, and even Beaufort counties.

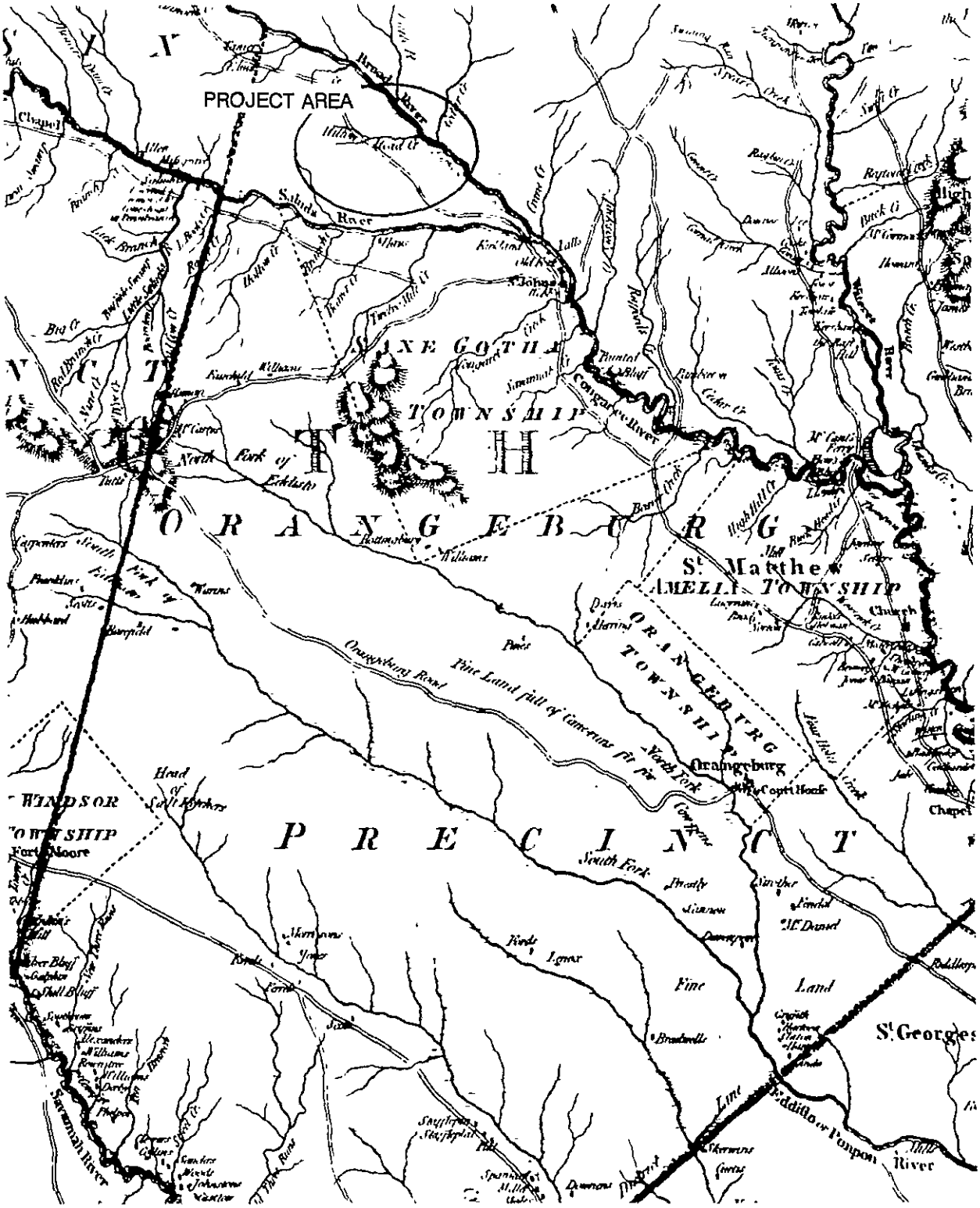

Figure 3. A portion of Mouzon's 1775 *An Accurate Map of North and South Carolina* showing the project area, and the nearby townships of Amelia and Saxe Gotha.

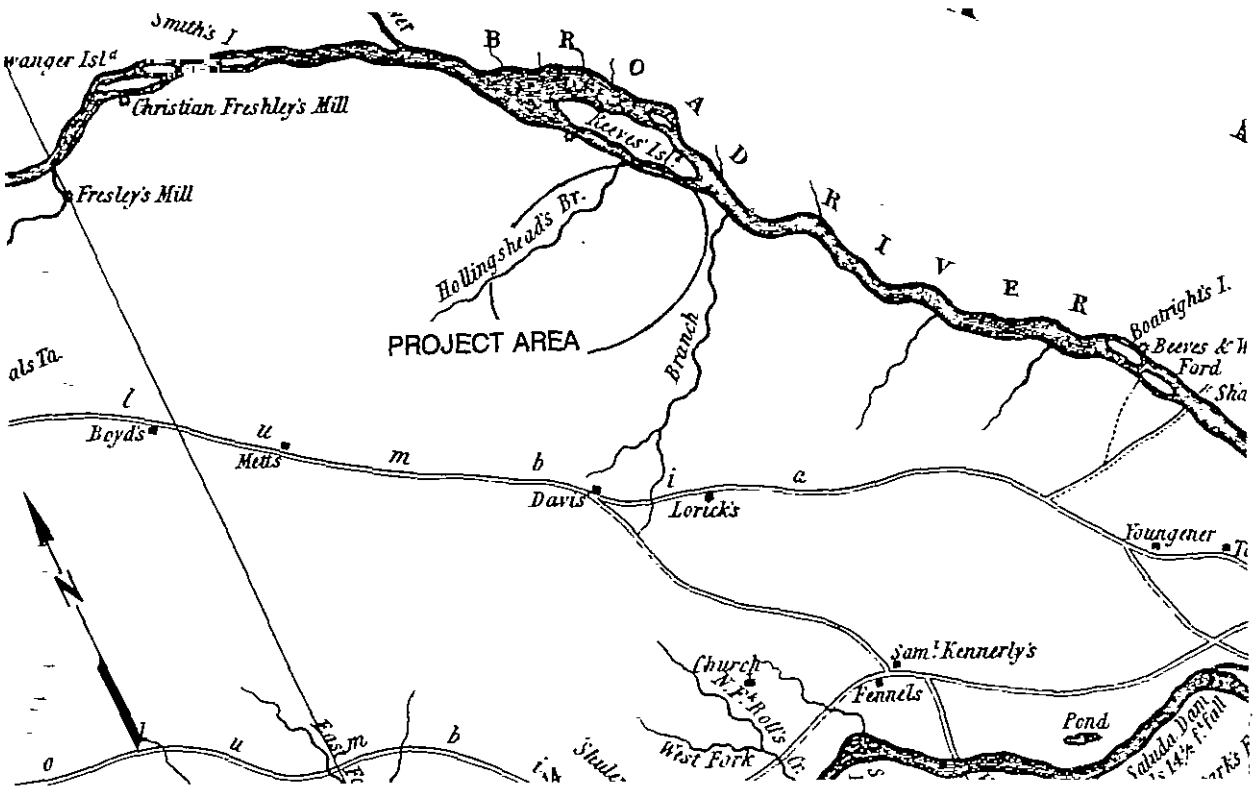

Figure 4. A portion of Mills' Atlas of 1825 showing the project area, which at that time was on the edge of Lexington District.

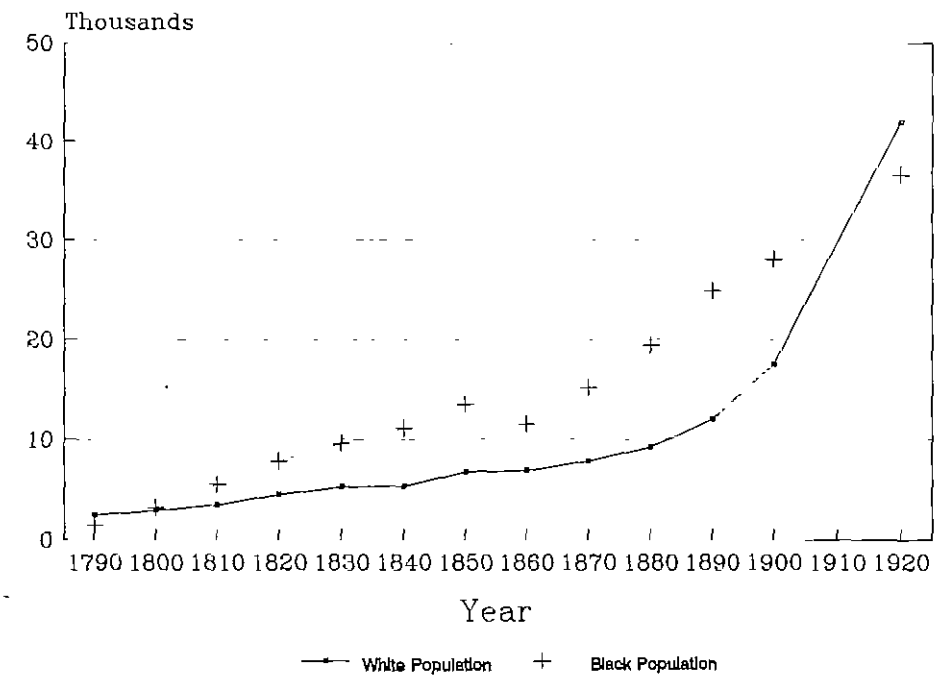

Figure 5. Graph of black and white population in Richland County between 1790 and 1920.

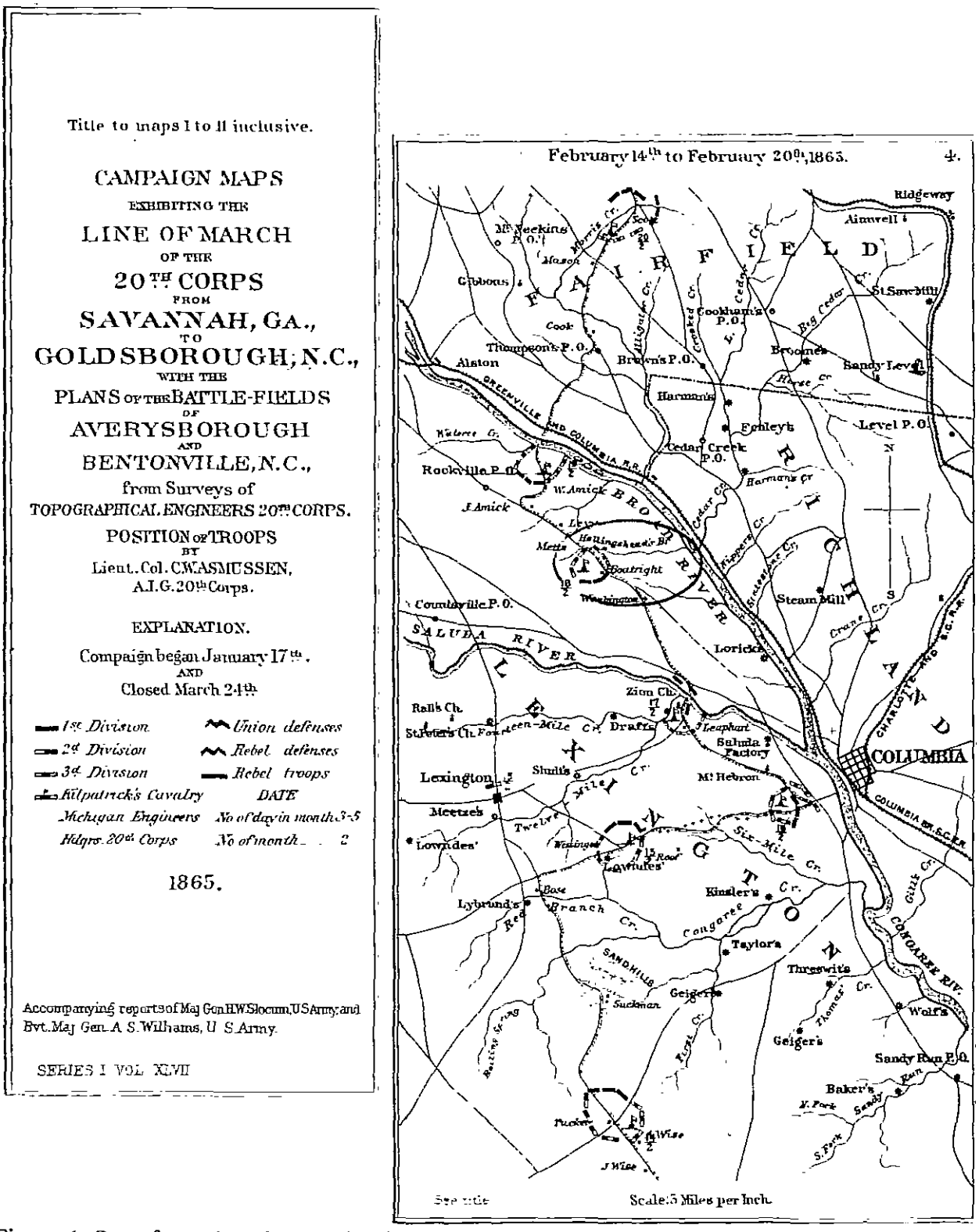

Figure 6. One of a series of maps showing the Sherman's 20th Corps activities in the vicinity of Columbia, including an encampment south of Hollingshead Creek on February 18, 1865.

The immediate postbellum period was difficult for many in South Carolina -- black and white alike. The loss of property and life, the near total destruction of transportation networks and industrial facilities, combined with the collapse of traditional financing and slave labor, created a situation of exceptional misery. The Union failed to follow through on provisions to ensure the safety, education, and self-sufficiency of its new black citizens and the South sought measures to re-establish the old order. Contracts and eventually the Black Codes created something approaching a new form of slavery.

By 1880 there were 21 grist mills, four foundries, 12 lumber mills, and 17 turpentine mills in Richland County capitalized at just under half a million dollars. These industrial activities were largely small operations -- only one of the grist mills, for example, was a merchant mill. The rest were scattered around the county and ground corn into meal for immediate neighborhood wants, operating one or two days a week. Agricultural activities were little more focused. The county boasted only one sower, 50 reapers, and three sulky plows, although there were over 2200 guano distributors and nearly 750 harrows. The vast majority of agricultural activities were still conducted by hand, with over 85% of the labor supplied by blacks. There were 1540 white owned farms operated by blacks, and the wage system (with daily wages ranging from 30¢ to 50¢) and share cropping were both equally used. Like elsewhere in South Carolina the white owners reported their laborers to be inefficient. In fact, it was suggested that, "the large tracts of land now owned by a few proprietors should be sold to working white men in small areas, instead of being rented to colored tenants, who injure it by bad cultivation" (The News and Courier 1880:n.p.) It was figured that each pound of cotton cost about 8¢ to produce (or about $40 per bale), with 72% of that cost occurring during the raising of the cotton.

By 1907 corn was planted on almost as many acres as cotton (30,399 acres compared to 35,182 acres of cotton). Industry was more common, including brick works, lumber mills, quarries, and, most importantly, cotton mills. In fact, the Olympia Mill was the largest cotton mill under one roof in the world with 10 acres of floor space, 100,000 spindles and 2,250 looms (State Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Immigration 1907:560). The 1904 War Department topographic map (Figure 7) for the project area reveals few settlements in the project area (a situation repeated on the 1916 soil survey map for Richland County). Following the pattern established at least by the early nineteenth century most of the settlements were situated along the major road network, not along the creeks and streams which offered limited transportation potential. The settlement pattern persisted into the 1930s (Figure 8) and is still found in the project area today (see Figure 2).

The Great Depression of the 1930s was less disruptive in the Columbia area than many other places. Loften (1977) suggests that the diversified industrial base of Columbia, combined with its strong professional orientation helped buffer it from the depression's effects. Outside the city agriculture was already so depressed that there were no abrupt changes in the farming community -- many farm laborers were already out of work or were marginally surviving. The number of farms in Richland County was declining during the first quarter of the twentieth century (from 2927 in 1900 to 2748 in 1910). Although a change in the method of calculating farm units increased the number to 3889 in 1920, the number again steadily declined to 2787 in 1930 and 2428 in 1940. Just as the number of farms declined, so too did the acres in farms, from a high of 238,193 in 1900 to 191,430 in 1930. Most telling, however, was the decline in farm values. In 1920 the average farm value for Richland County was $5575 or about $54.11/acre. Within 10 years about half of this average value was lost -- in 1930 the average value was calculated at $2852. While the average value held steady between 1930 and 1940, the value per acre continued to slip -- from nearly $42 in 1930 to only about $33 in 1940.

This change gradually continued over the next forty years so that in 1980 there were only 382 farms listed for Richland County, with an associated decline in farm size. Replacing agriculture in

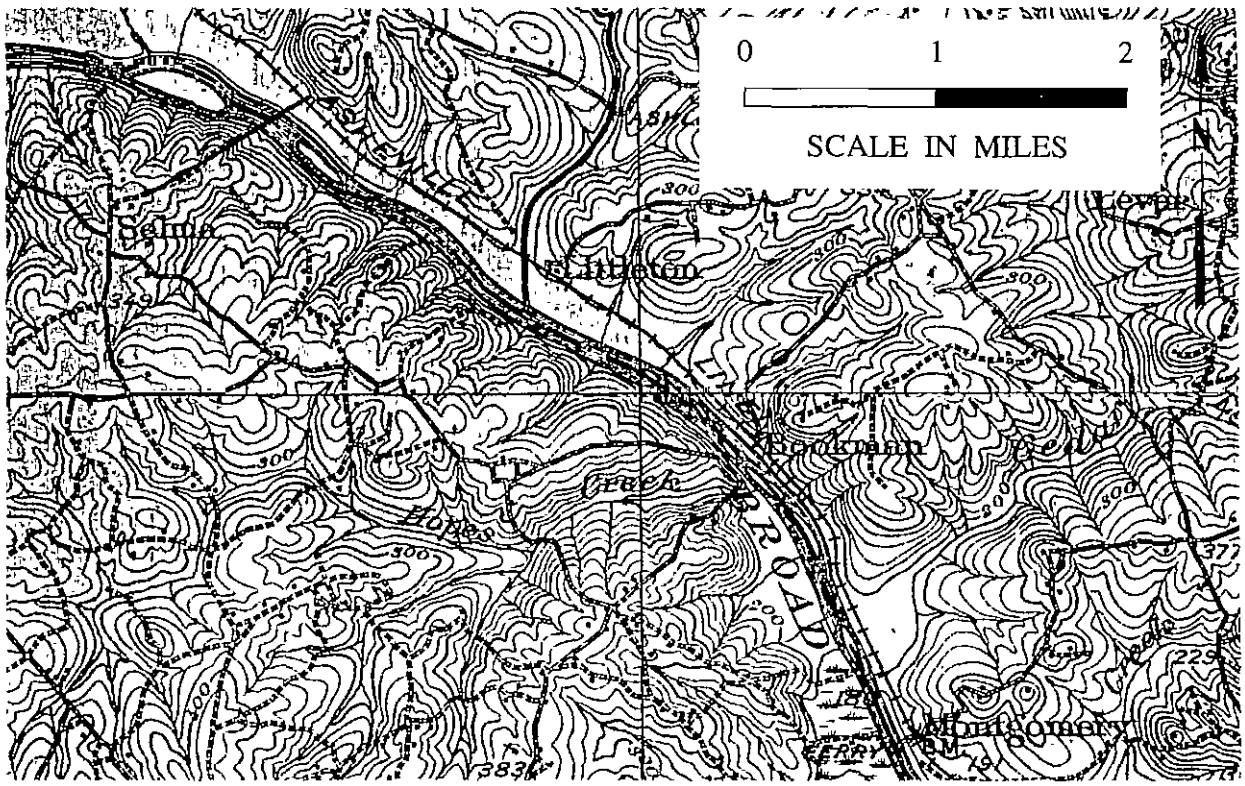

Figure 7. A portion of the 1906 Columbia topographic map showing the project area.

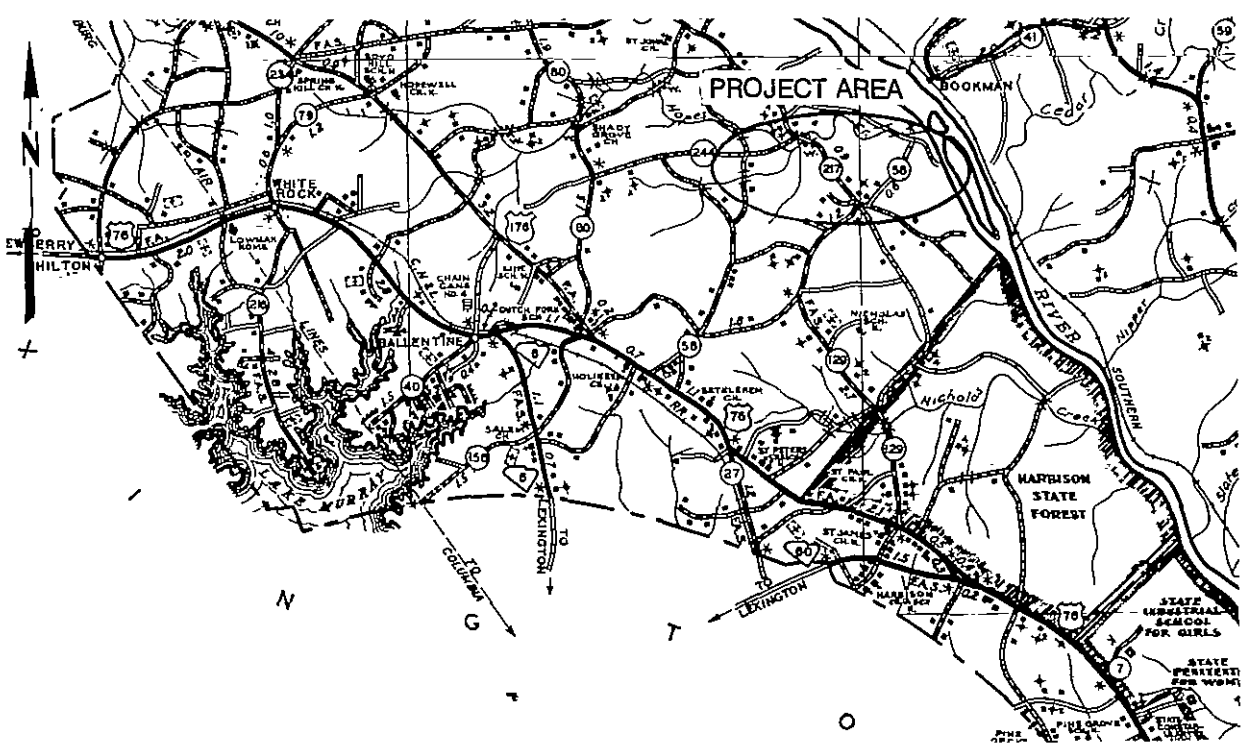

Figure 8. A portion of the 1940 Richland County General Highway and Transportation Map showing the settlement pattern in the project area.

Richland County was an increased dependence on industrial and governmental activities. While the county was largely urban even as early as 1920, when 51.3% of the population lived in urban areas, this increased to 61.6% in 1940.

The Project Area

Since there were over 20 individual tracts crossed by the proposed sewer line, no effort was made to obtain detailed historical information for the various tracts. However, one site, known as the Koon cemetery (38RD325) was of sufficient interest that some additional historical research was conducted.

Although a site number was assigned to a general location, no SCIAA site form was ever completed. The cemetery is not shown on any of the historic maps (such as the even the early topographic mapping or the soil survey) or even the county tax maps. Only one account of the cemetery was found and will be repeated here at length:

> In 1919, lawyer and magistrate Ernest U. Shealy of White Rock stumbled upon 50 or 60 graves in the river bottom of the Broad River floodplain on Hope Creek, a tributary of Hollenshed Creek[1], which flows into the Broad. Shealy was able to make out the markings on many of the graves, and they all had the same notation. A first name followed by the initial H. and the year 1749. Among the names were George, Job, and Dorothy.
>
> The graves were lined up side by side for about 150 years at the mouth of the creek hardly more than 200 yards from the Broad River. The site is near land that has been owned by Derricks and Bauknights, although at one time is was the property of Joseph Kennerly. Tow gravestones on a bluff about 75 yards from the Hope Creek graves bear the name Kennerly and are dated 1820. The twin daughters of Kennerly are believed to be buried there. Other graves nearby have no markings and may have been burial places for slaves.
>
> There is some conjecture that the Hope Creek graves were also slaves, stricken down by some epidemic and hurriedly buried. However, it is unseemly that so many slaves would have been present in the Dutch Fort at a time when few slaves were held by landowners above the Fall Line.
>
> Historian Lee Gandee speculated that there could have been as many as 100 graves at the site, most of them now covered by silt left from receding flood waters.
>
> There were a number of yellow fever outbreaks in 1748, and settlers didn't know what caused it. These people, whether slaves or settlers, may have been looking for fertile ground away from the rocky soil on high in the Dutch Fork. Gandee

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[1] There is considerable confusion over the name of the creek. At times it is called Hollingshead, Hollingshed, Hollenshed, and even Hilton Head Creek. These names are also used interchangeably on some maps with Hope Creek. It seems likely that Hollingshead is the correct, and original, name, dating at least to the first half of the eighteenth century. Derived from the original owner it has been variously corrupted through time. The name "Hope" may represent a nineteenth century owner and may be related to the presence of Hope's Station on the rail line a few miles northeast of St. Johns Church. Therefore Hope and Hollingshead are the same creek, rather than one being the tributary of the other, as implied by this account.

contended that they must have built a village there, although there is no record of such. Nor is there any record of the people who lie in the graves.

The mystery of the name persists. There seems to be little other reference to a Hope family living in the fork, but this creek bore that name. The pattern of naming creeks and rivers in the fork was to give them the last names of settlers -- names like Bush (Busch), Crims, Hollenshed [more correctly Hollingshead], Bear (Behr), and Hilton. There is also a Hope Ferry on the Saluda River, suggesting that a family by that name lived nearby. It also has been speculated that the H. stands for Hoke, the name of a family that may have owned the land before Kennerly. If so, the slave theory becomes a bit stronger. But Gandee claims that some of the grave markers clearly spell out the name "Hope" (Able 1990:11-12).

The article continues with additional speculation and possibilities, but unfortunately provided no reasoned analysis, much less a solution. Like many local histories, the mysteries of the past are much more exciting than the reality and there is little effort to cut through the improbable to reach the likely, if not final, solution.

A quick examination of the Royal Grants reveals that Samuel Hollingshead received "a plantation or Tract of land containing Two hundred acres with the island opposite thereto in Broad River butting and bounding to the West part on land belonging to Jacob Hoghim and on all other sides vacant land" on April 24, 1752 (S.C. Department of Archives and History, Royal Grants, volume 4, page 636, microfilm 0002 005 0004 00636). Fortunately, there is also a plat of this 200 acre tract, revealing the island to be that known today as Bookman Island. The plat (Figure 9) also illustrates the creek which today bears the name of the first land grant owner -- Samuel Hollingshead.

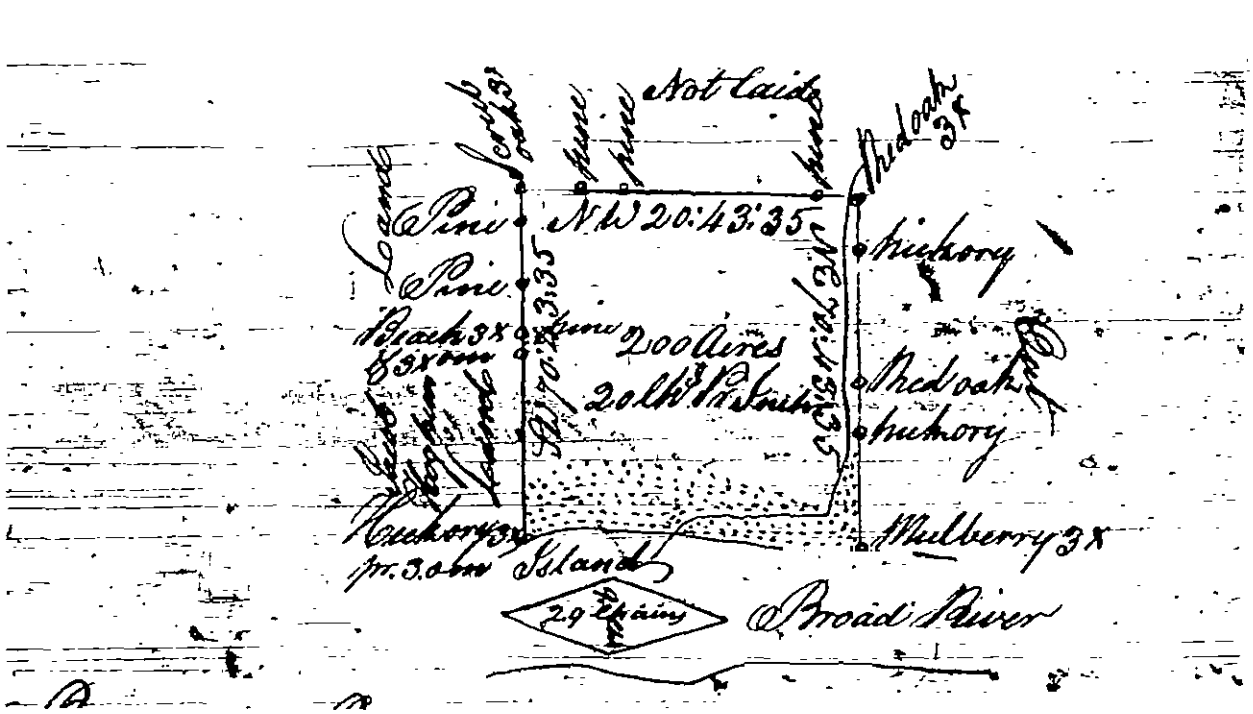

Figure 9. Portion of the Samuel Hollingshead plat for 200 acres on the Broad River (S.C. Department of Archives and History, Colonial Plats, volume 5, page 122).

It was not possible to complete the chain of title, connecting Hollingshead with the current Bouknight owners (which trace their ownership to the partition of the estate of J.P. Bouknight in 1911; see Richland County RMC, Deed Book 299, page 194, see also Lexington County Clerk of Court). Neither the 1790 or 1800 census lists any Hollingshead in this part of Richland County. Likewise, Draine and Skinner (1986) fail to list any land records for either Hollingshead, Hope, or Kennerly. While additional research might be able to better complete this chain, the loss of Richland County records makes such work problematical. The weight of circumstantial evidence suggests that the cemetery identified by Shealy and today recorded as 38RD325 is associated with the Hollingshead ownership of the tract.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

The initially proposed field techniques took into account that the project corridor was only 30 feet in width and that it was possible to move the centerline to avoid significant archaeological or historical sites. Consequently, only one transect was used during this survey, placed on the centerline (Figure 10). In open fields (found in the Broad River floodplain) with good surface visibility a pedestrian survey was used with shovel tests excavated at irregular intervals to examine soil profiles. In high probability areas with reduced surface visibility shovel tests were excavated every 100 feet. These areas included densely cultivated fields and pastures primarily in the Broad River floodplain (Figure 11), but also occurring in a few isolated locations along Hollingshead Creek. Low probability areas were defined as those with steep slopes, very limited floodplain, and wet soils (Figure 12). As the survey progressed along Hollingshead Creek, it became obvious that for most of the route, the sewer was to be located between 10 and 20 feet from the creek bank. This was found to be an area of very low archaeological probability. Many areas exhibited a very narrow floodplain, often less than 40 feet in width, considerably reducing the available area for either prehistoric or historic settlement. In some areas there was evidence of very low, moist soils, while in other areas there is evidence of considerable scouring. In all of these areas a pedestrian survey was conducted, with shovel tests excavated every 200 feet.

Previous investigations by Poplin (1992) just south of the project area found through backhoe cuts that there was evidence of buried surfaces in the lower alluvial terraces such as those found crossed by this proposed project. Poplin, however, was unable to discern the extent of any possible reworking by fluvial activities. No similar deep testing was conducted during this project because of the very limited nature of the proposed undertaking. Unlike a major development, which has the potential to damage or alter very large areas, the proposed sewer will affect a very narrow area. In fact, the proposed undertaking may offer an exceptional opportunity to researchers interesting in exploring a continuous backhoe cut along the floodplain.

In the two locations where archaeological sites were encountered on the centerline of the project, additional shovel testing was conducted at close intervals (25 feet) to determine boundaries, as well as collect a larger sample of cultural remains and refine our understanding of site density and variety. This work was typically conducted along and perpendicular to the same orientation as the survey transect. Usually the excavation of two sterile tests was used to define the limited of a particular artifact scatter, although occasionally the presence of steep slopes or wet soils, limiting the potentially usable space, was accepted as the boundary on one or more sides. Sufficient information was collected from each are defined as an archaeological site to allow the completion of a South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) site form.

This additional testing and boundary determinations allow suggested relocation of the centerline to avoid the archaeological site. While it was not possible to offer an eligibility recommendation for one site, this avoidance approach removes the need to conduct further evaluation of the identified remains and ensure that the proposed undertaking will not damage the archaeological remains.

At all shovel tests the soil was screened through ¼-inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each shovel test measure about one foot square and was excavated to a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 feet. All cultural remains were collected, except for items such as mortar or brick, which were

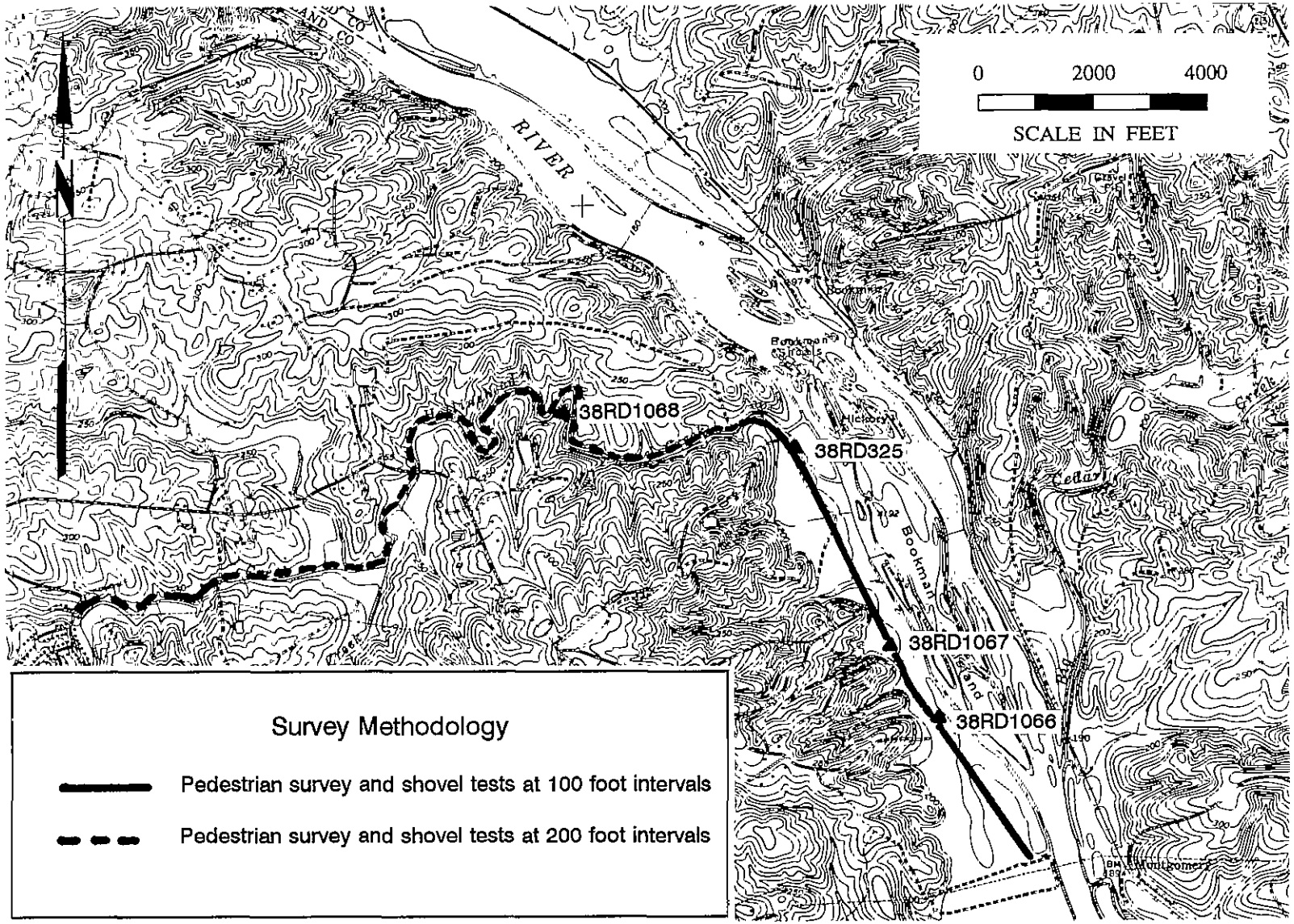

Figure 10. Map of survey corridor, indicating survey methods and identified archaeological sites.

Figure 11. Corridor in the Broad River floodplain. The fallow fields resulted in the need to supplement the pedestrian survey with shovel tests excavated at 100 foot intervals.

floodplain, coupled with moist soils

qualitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes, including Munsell soil colors, were maintained for profiles at encountered sites. Additional profile notations were made on a random basis for the purpose of verifying soil conditions. For the purpose of this study, a site was defined as two or more artifacts, recovered from shovel testing or on the surface, within a 25 foot area. Obviously, this is an arbitrary definition intended only to assist in management decisions. Single artifacts found without associated nearby remains are identified as "isolated finds."

Site forms for the identified archaeological sites were completed and filed with SCIAA on June 24. The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on June 28, 1994. These materials are being catalogued and accessioned for curation at SCIAA. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

IDENTIFIED SITES

As a result of the archaeological survey of the Hollingshead Sewer corridor, three previously unrecorded archaeological sites were identified and a fourth, previously record, site was revisited. No standing structures or architectural sites were identified (Figure 10). The archaeological sites are recorded as 38RD325 (previously recorded), 38RD1066, 38RD1067, and 38RD1068. For the purpose of this study, a site was arbitrarily defined as an area containing two or more artifacts in a 25 by 25 foot area. One isolated artifact, not designated as a "site" was also recorded.

38RD325

As briefly mentioned, this site was assigned a SCIAA site number some years ago without benefit of a accompanying form. Consequently, during the recent efforts to review and update the site files, the site was listed as non-locatable, based on the poor locational information. Although the posited site was identified as the "Koon Cemetery," no additional information was available and it was only after the field survey that the published description by Able (1990) was found. There are, however, a number of local legends about the site, at least some of which seem to have grown out of, or form the basis of, Able's comments.

The site is found on the upper terrace overlooking the Broad River at the confluence of Hollingshead Creek and the Broad River. The central UTM coordinates are E485800 N3779100 and the cemetery is, as suggested by Able, about 600 feet west of the Broad River and on a terrace about 50 feet west of a filled in channel of Hollingshead Creek. The site is at the edge of a dirt farm road, largely hidden by brush and weeds. Soils are Congaree loams, although no shovel tests were excavated in the immediate vicinity of the site.

This investigation found at least 12 grave depressions and three marked graves forming a line parallel to the old course of Hollingshead Creek. The cemetery is estimated to cover about 300 feet north-south by 20 feet east-west, which if completely filled, might incorporate as many as 60 graves (although this survey failed to verify that more than 15 graves are present). The three marked graves each use a fragment of fieldstone about 1 foot in width and 0.1 foot in thickness as the headstone. Two have footstones about 0.5 in width. There is some evidence that at least 0.3 foot of these stones is covered by alluvium, hiding parts of the crudely scratched inscriptions. This suggests that other stones, perhaps fallen or leaning, may be covered and no longer visible.

The identified inscriptions include "SH/1792," "Lezebeth/Se 24/76," and "H Sr/[?] 29 1787." While this survey was able to document that both stones and inscriptions are present, it failed to find any evidence of the name "Hope," or the 1749 date. Considering that considerable efforts were necessary to expose and transcribe these inscriptions, it is possible that earlier efforts, perhaps casual, incorrectly identified the engraving. It is also possible that additional stones are present, but not recorded by this survey.

Certainly those which are present are consistent with a cemetery for the Hollingshead family, with "SH" perhaps being Samuel Hollingshead, although the "H Sr." marker may be his instead. The dates, spanning a 16 year period, all postdate the original grant (and presumably the ensuing settlement).

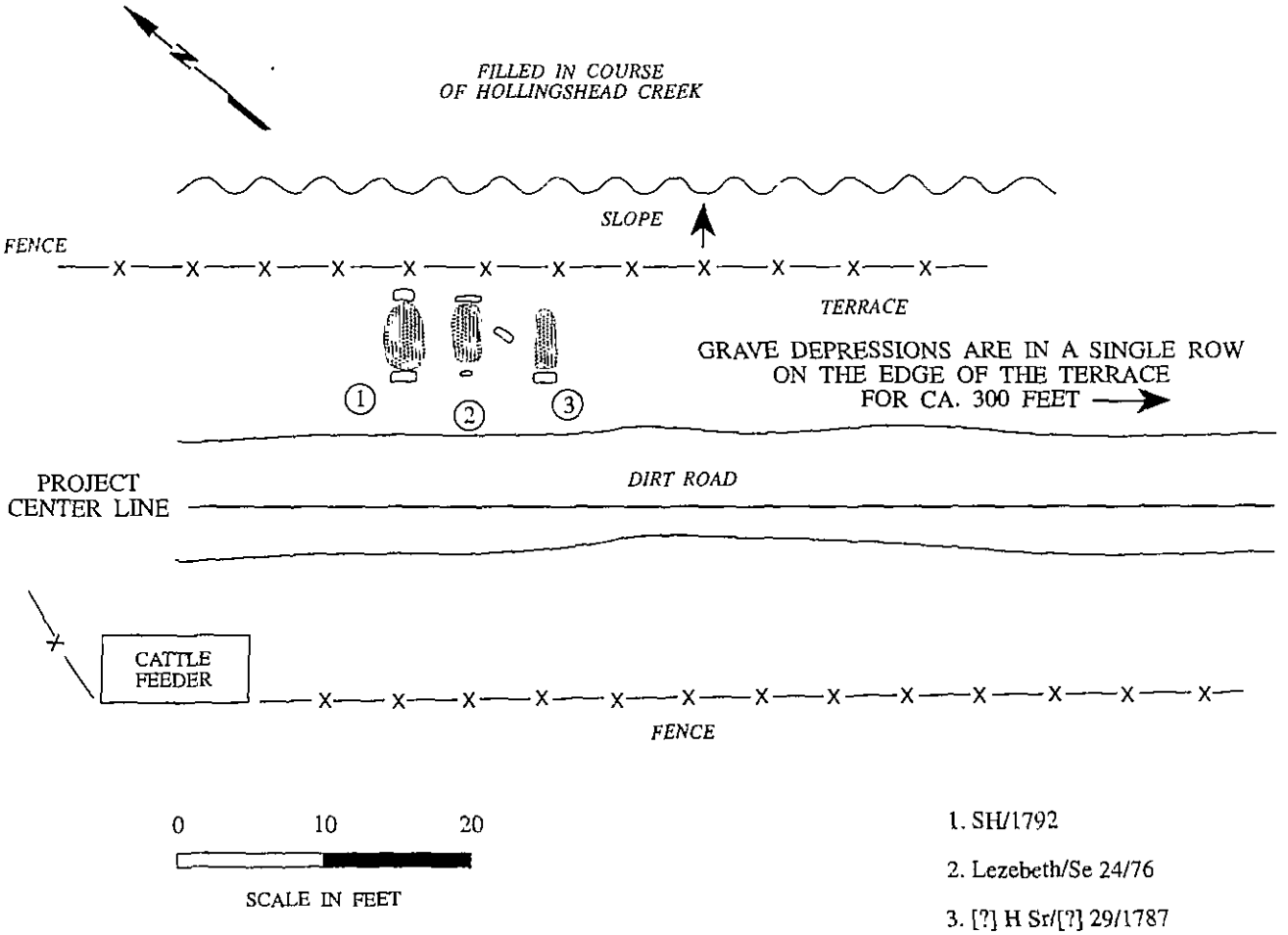

Figure 13. Map of site 38RD325, showing the location of the identified marked graves.

Figure 14. View of the cemetery area, looking south from the marked graves.

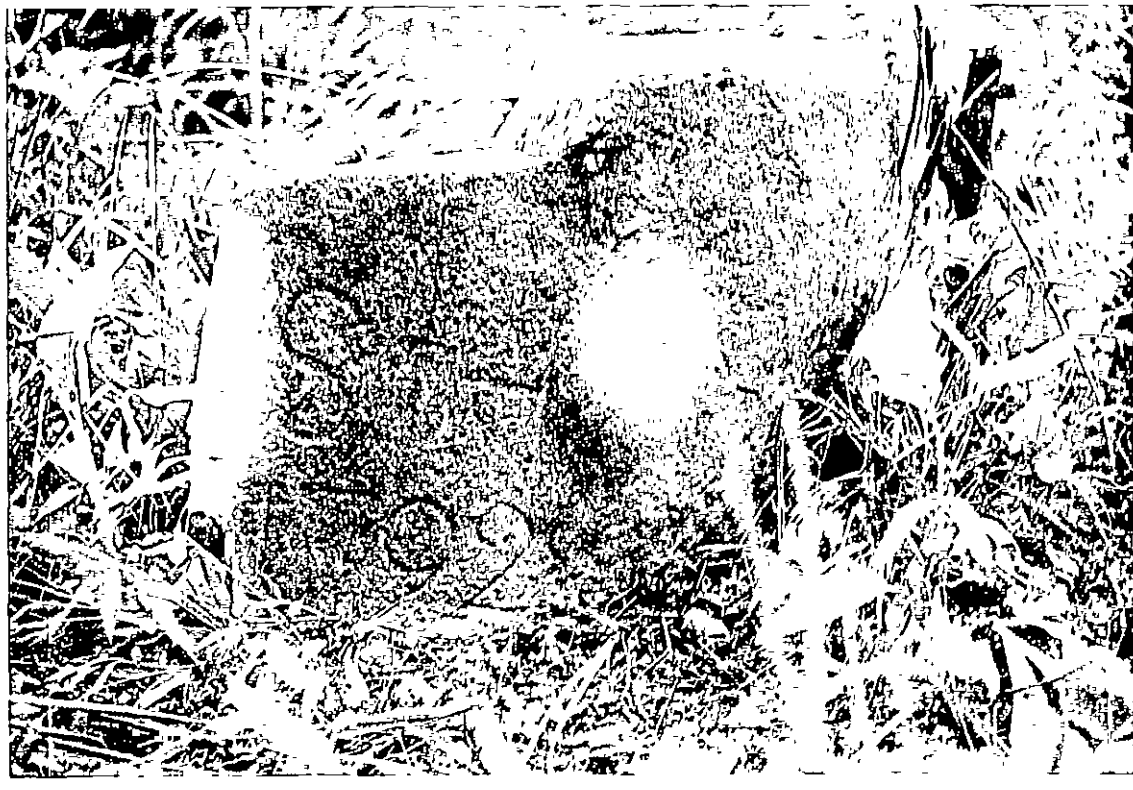

Figure 15. Grave 1 with headstone marked "SH/1792." View to the east.

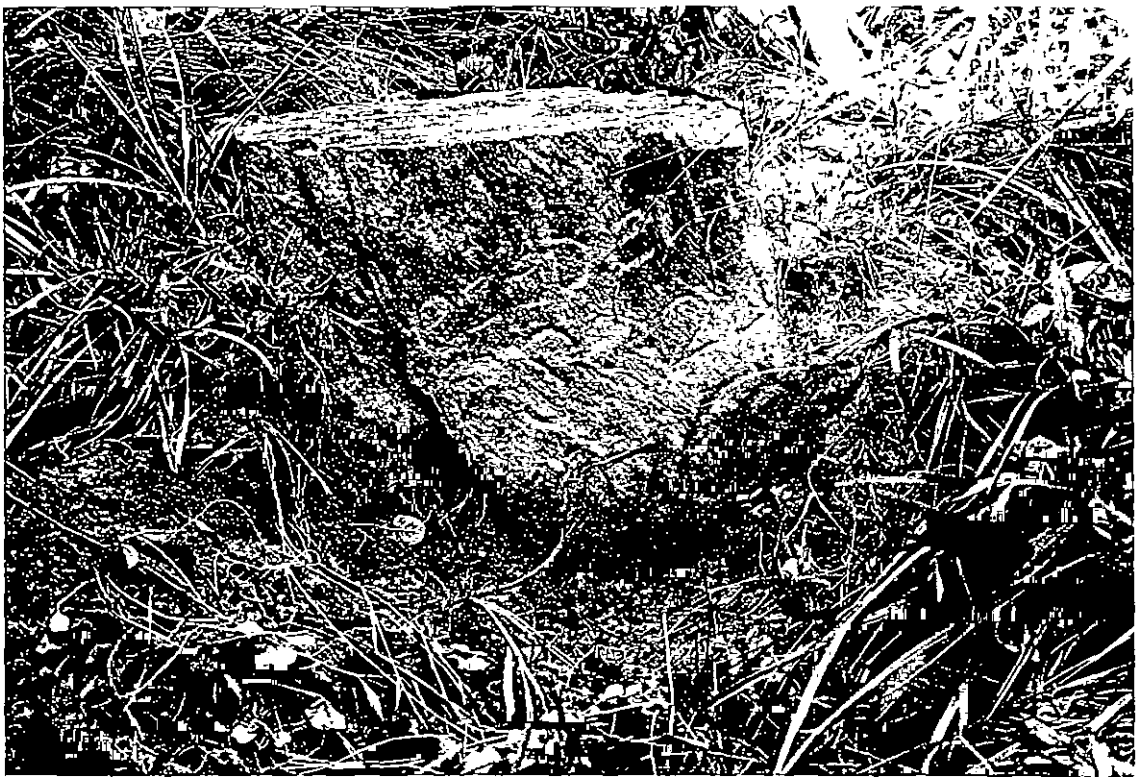

Figure 16. Grave 2 with headstone marked "lezebeth/Se 20/1769." View to the east.

This site is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria D, that it "has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory." Using the terminology of Butler (1987:821), the site is capable of contributing to our current understanding or "substantive or theoretical knowledge." In particular, this site offers the potential to better understand the early settlement of Richland County, representing one of the earliest recorded cemeteries for this region of the county. The site also offers an exceptional opportunity to explore mortuary behavior of early settlers on the frontier of South Carolina through the identification of mortuary goods, the use of burial hardware, or even the use of the shroud (as might be evidenced by the presence of a shroud pen at the head). Skeletal remains may be able to contribute to our understanding of diet, disease, and other forensic questions.

Of course, in addition to being an archaeological resource, this cemetery is also protected by South Carolina law (S.C. Code of Laws § 16-17-590 et seq. and § 27-43-10 et. seq.) which outline required procedures for moving the bodies and also establish penalties for disturbing the human remains and/or the associated markers.

The proposed project centerline is about 20 feet west of this site. It appears that this provides adequate clearance to avoid the *known* grave sites, if all work is done skillfully and respecting the presence of these remains. If there is any doubt that the work can be accomplished without damaging this site (this includes allowing soil to be stockpiled on the site, using the site for equipment or material storage, and using the site for equipment turn-arounds) then the corridor should be moved. Given the inability to identify the same marked graves as originally reported by Shealy and later by Gandee it is also recommended that an archaeologist be present during the actual excavation in the

site vicinity. This should necessitate only one additional day of field work. While we do not anticipate that any additional remains will be found outside the site area, this will help ensure that no human remains are destroyed during the construction.

38RD1066

This site is situated in a field on the upper terrace of the Broad River, at the southern end of the project corridor and about 600 feet west of the river. The central UTM coordinates are E486540 N 3777640 and the soils are classified as Congaree loams. While a dirt road provides access to the agricultural fields about 600 feet southwest of the site, the remains were identified through systematic shovel testing of the corridor and this route provides the most certain access to the site.

At the time of the survey the field in which the site is found was fallow, offering good surface visibility, although no surface artifacts were recovered. The site was identified through normal shovel testing and was explored by 10 shovel tests at 25 foot intervals. Four of these tests were positive, and it was on this basis that the site boundaries of about 50 feet east-west by 90 feet north-south were established (Figure 17). Since no surface artifacts were found these boundaries are probably somewhat conservative. Each shovel test revealed a dark brown (7.5YR4/4) loam Ap horizon about 1.0 foot in depth overlying a somewhat similar pale brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam to at least 1.5 foot. No clear plowscars were visible in the shovel tests, but this is likely the result of the very similar soil horizons and the small size of the test.

Shovel Tests 2 and 4 each produced a single quartz flake. Shovel Test 3 yielded an argillite flake. Shovel Test 8 yielded a non-diagnostic quartz biface fragment. While the site could date from any prehistoric period, it is perhaps most similar to the Middle Woodland lithic scatters found throughout the region.

Site 38RD1066 does not possess a great diversity or density of artifacts, nor does it appear to possess any intact cultural deposits, although this is difficult to determine based on the current level of survey. Consequently, it is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. While additional, formal testing could determine the density of artifacts present at the site and help refine the research questions which the site might be able to address, it is more practical to avoid the site by shifting the alignment as shown in Figure 17. This would eliminate the need for additional testing and is strongly recommended.

38RD1067

This site is situated in a field in the central portion of the Broad River floodplain corridor. The central UTM coordinates are E486340 N 3777900 and the soils are Congaree loams. The site borders low soils to the west and south, and the Broad River is about 500 feet to the east.

At the time of the survey the site area was plowed and planted in corn. Surface visibility was excellent and a pedestrian survey was being conducted with shovel tests at 200 foot intervals to verify soil profiles and conditions. The surface dispersion of remains (five artifacts) suggests boundaries of about 45 feet east-west by 90 feet north-south (Figure 18). A 2 foot test unit was excavated in the central portion of the site, revealing a brown (10YR3/3) loamy Ap horizon overlying a pale brown (10YR4/3) loamy subsoil. The soil colors were so similar in this probe that no clear distinction between plow scars and plow ridges could be made.

Recovered surface artifacts include three quartz flakes, one argillite flake, and one quartz core. No artifacts were recovered from the screened test unit.

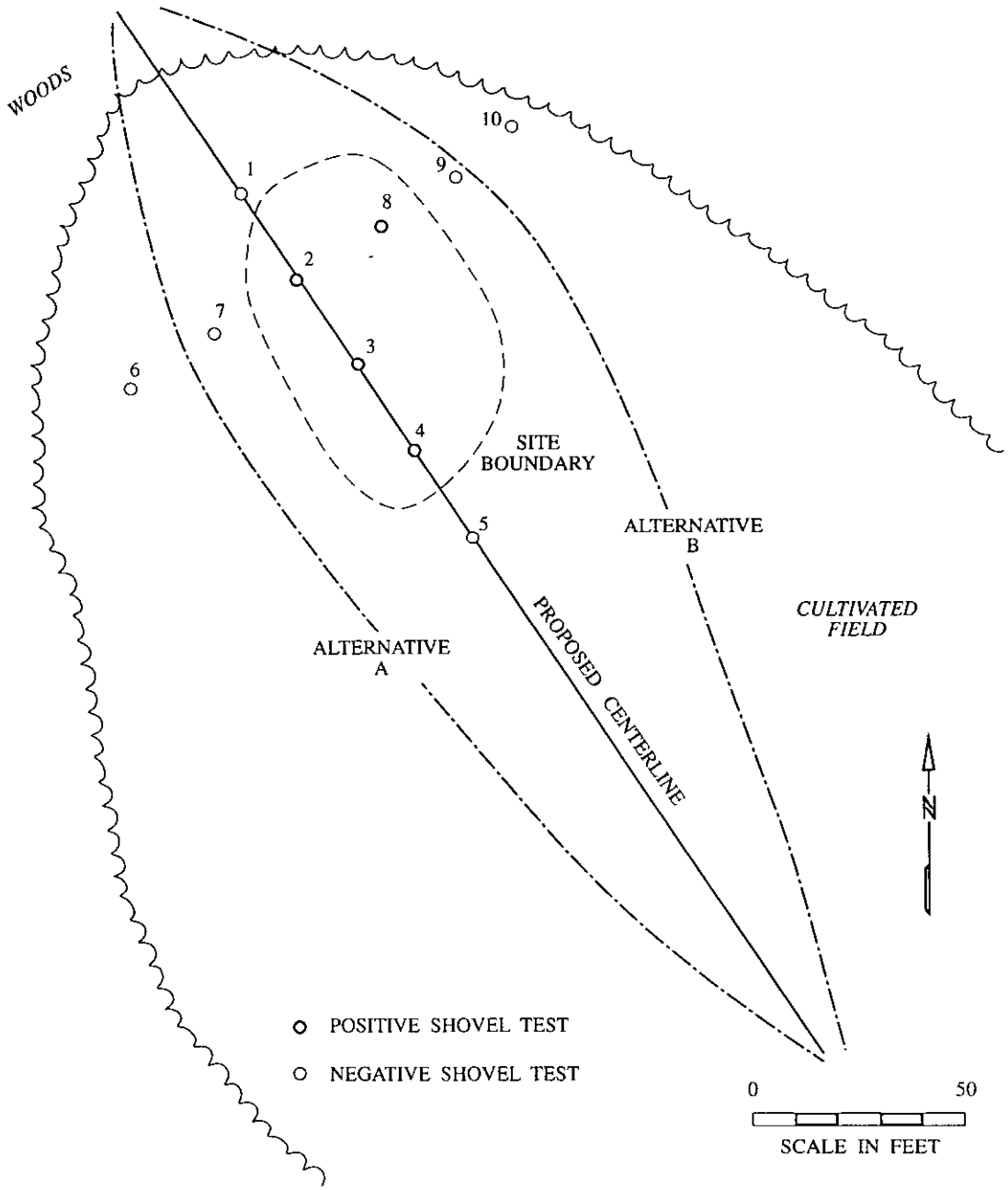

Figure 17. Site 38RD1066.

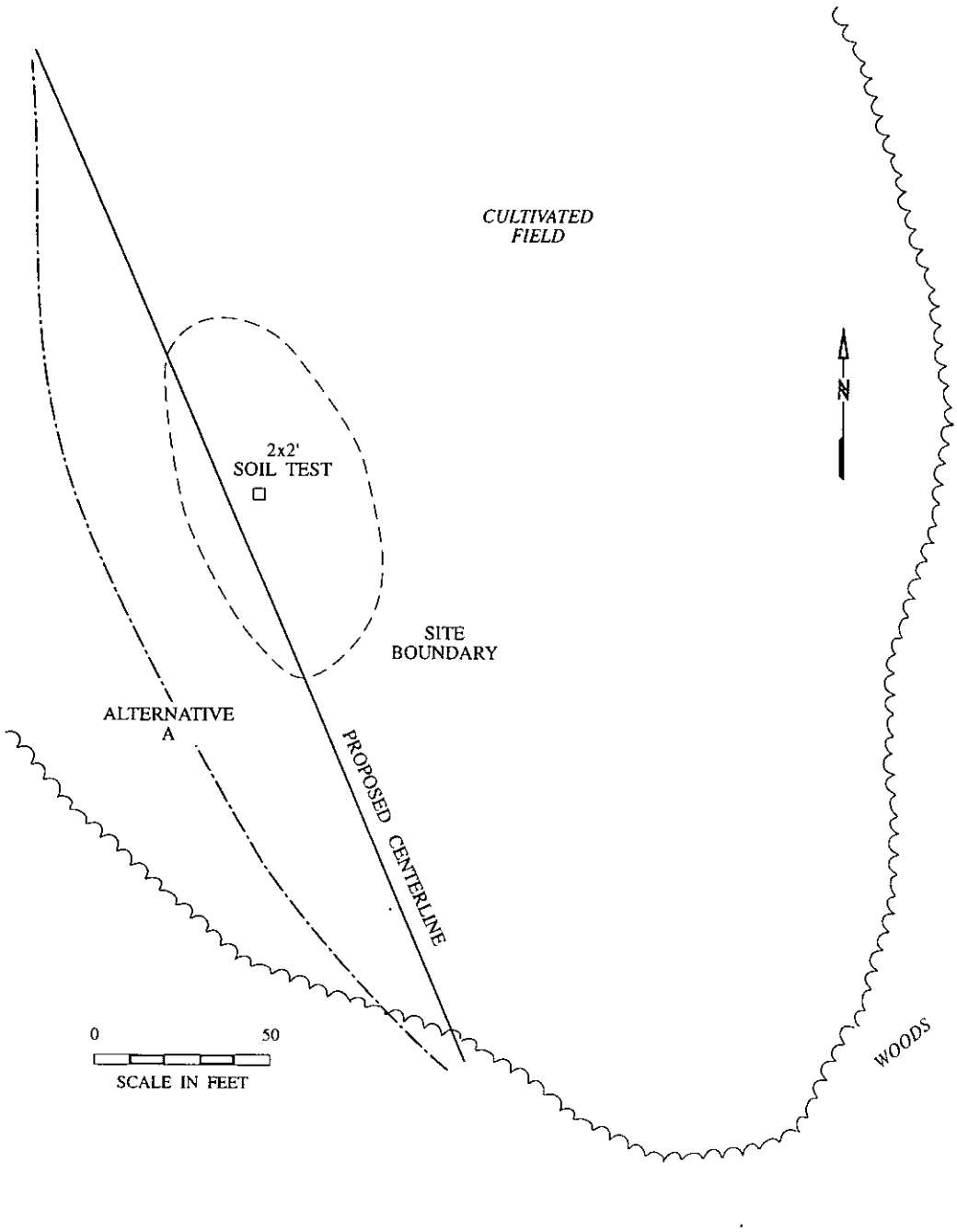

Figure 18. Site 38RD1067.

Although Figure 18 illustrates a possible route avoiding this site, it is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Avoidance is a possible alternative should the time for compliance review be unavailable. The site possess a very low density and diversity of artifacts. It does not appear to contain any intact cultural deposits (based on the admittedly small sample of one test). The site has been extensively plowed and artifacts appears to be confined to the plowzone. It is unlikely that the data sets identified at this site are capable of addressing significant research questions.

38RD1068

This site is situated on a ridge nose surrounded by Hollingshead Creek to the north, northeast, and east. The central UTM coordinates are E484540 N3779300 and the soils are classified as Nason silt loam. The site is situated about 200 feet from the project corridor, so the proposed sewer construction should not affect the site.

Groundcover at the site, evidently an old agricultural field, is very light and surface visibility is excellent. According to the project manager, Mr. Johnny Johnson, this site has been collected by a number of individuals for at least the past six years.

During the current survey artifacts were found scattered over an area measuring about 100 feet east-west by 300 feet north-south. A single shovel test in the middle of the site revealed 0.1 foot of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silt loam overlying a reddish yellow (5YR6/8) clay subsoil, suggesting that the site has suffered extensive erosion. While no artifacts were recovered from the test, the grab surface collection yielded a quartz hammerstone, 55 quarts flakes, six quartz bifaces (including one probable Savannah River Stemmed, one fragmented Guilford, and one possible Morrow Mountain), and one undecorated whiteware ceramic.

It is likely that this site was occupied during the Middle Archaic Period, although it is reported that Early Archaic points have also been recovered. While a number of artifacts are present on the surface, there is no site integrity -- all of the artifacts appear to be on or near the surface through the combined processes of erosion and cultivation. The site has been extensively collected. It is unlikely that these remains can address significant research questions. Consequently, the site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Isolated Find 1

A single rhyolite flake was recovered from a shovel test in a wooded section of the Broad River floodplain at UTM E486180 N3778260. A series of four additional tests at 25 foot intervals around the initial discovery failed to identify any additional material. It seems likely that this flake represents an item transported in the floodplain alluvium, moved from its original location.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

As a result of this survey three previously unrecorded archaeological sites have been identified, with two of the sites (38RD1066 and 38RD1067) being situated within the area of direct impact. A third site (38RD1068) is well outside the corridor and should not be impacted by the activity. In addition, a previously recorded site, 38RD325, was accurately located and found to be in very close proximity to the planned construction.

One site, 38RD325 -- a late eighteenth century cemetery -- is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria D. This is a very significant site which offers exceptional potential for the study of a broad range of mortuary and forensic questions. In addition, the site is protected by S.C. Code of Laws §16-17-590 et seq. and §27-43-10 et seq. While the proposed construction can likely avoid this site, consideration should be given to moving the corridor an additional 20 feet to the west. If the corridor is not moved, an archaeologist should be present to monitor the construction. This type of monitoring includes the authority the halt construction should there be evidence that the site is being damaged or that human remains have been encountered.

Another site, 38RD1066 -- a scatter of probably Middle Woodland lithics -- is recommended as potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register. Additional testing would be necessary to better determine the density and diversity of remains present at the site. Rather than go to this additional expense, it is possible to avoid the site by shifting the proposed centerline and this approach is strongly recommended.

The final site to be impacted by the construction, 38RD1067 -- a lithic scatter lacking diagnostic remains -- is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

Given the narrow right of way required for this project and the resulting narrow survey band, it is possible that deviation may impact unrecorded archaeological sites. Consequently, every effort should be made to maintain the flagged corridor (excepting those areas where corridor adjustments have been suggested and surveyed). Since the existing corridor has not been precisely located on survey documents, but has only been flagged, every effort should be made to ensure that construction begins before the flagging on the corridor is lost -- certainly within the next three or four months.

While unlikely, it is also possible that additional archaeological remains may be encountered in the project area during construction. Construction crews should be advised to report any concentrations of brick or rock rubble, or obvious artifacts (such as bottles, ceramics, or arrowheads) to the project engineer, who should report the material to the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office or the project archaeologist. No construction should take place in the vicinity of these late discoveries until they have been examined by an archaeologist.

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